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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE LONDON DISASTER.

Some Remarkable Occurrences.

London, January 22.
A surprising feature of the London factory explosion, which is confirmed as having occurred several minutes after the fire, was the freakishness of the concussion. Windows fourteen miles away were rattled, yet little, frail houses a few hundred yards from the factory had not even a pane cracked.

A huge piece of metal, hurtling through the air, struck the ground near a gasometer with such force that it threw the structure out of the perpendicular. Gas escaped and ignited, and shot blazing into the air.

A hole, one hundred yards across and eighty yards deep, marks the spot where the explosives store existed.

It is now officially thought that one hundred persons are dead and four hundred injured, but perhaps a more striking number escaped than those killed.

The most remarkable escape was that of the firemen, who were gallantly endeavouring to extinguish the fire when the explosion occurred. Five of them were found alive in the ruins.

The Chief Chemist, Mr. Angel, was one of the most distinguished younger scientists. He took First Class Honours in Science at Oxford and subsequently was a tutor at Brasenose College. He offered his services to the Government on the outbreak of war. Mrs. Angel, who superintended the female staff at the factory, was absent at the time of the disaster.

Searching Enquiry Being Made.

London, January 22.

Mr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, speaking at the Mansion House, said that the most searching enquiry was being made into the cause of the explosion. Any suggestions to prevent a recurrence would be fearlessly adopted. He emphasised that there was no occasion for alarm. Apart from the risk of fire, to which most explosions hitherto were due, the shells were harmless.

He stated that he required four thousand additional women munition workers monthly.

Royal Sympathy.

London, January 22.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has contributed £250, the Queen £100 and Queen Alexandra £100 to the relief of the sufferers in the explosion.

His Majesty has made special enquiries at the hospitals as to the condition of the injured, and Queen Alexandra has sent a message of sympathy.

The Casualties.

London, January 23.

The Ministry of Munitions, says that the explosion casualties now are:—Killed, forty-four men, eleven women, and fourteen children; seriously injured, seventy-two; slightly injured 328.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, January 22.

A Russian official wireless message says:—In the direction of Kovil the enemy took the offensive and entered our trenches to the south of Budkamirskais. Our reserves drove them out.

An Austrian Raid.

London, January 22.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—We raided trenches to the east of Mielnica and Volynia, inflicting sanguinary losses, and taking prisoner one hundred and ten men.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SUCCESSES.

London, January 22.

A Russian official wireless message says:—Our submarines sank a steamer and nine schooners in the Bosphorus.

INDIA AND THE WAR CABINET.

London, January 22.

The Secretary of State for India has selected Sir James Meeson (Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces), Sir Satyendra Sircar (Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council) and the Maharajah of Bikanir to assist him to represent India at the special sittings of the War Cabinet.

BAGHDAD FACTORY BOMBED.

London, January 22.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Our aeroplanes dropped six 100-lb. bombs on a munition factory at Baghdad.

GOOD PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, January 22.

An East African official message says:—We have made considerable progress.

All columns are engaged in encircling the enemy on the Lower Rufiji and the delta.

We entered the delta at Pembumohoro and drove out the enemy to the south of Kibambwa.

General Norrington's column dislodged the enemy eastward of Lopembe and is pursuing him towards Mahenge.

HONGKONG'S WAR GIFT.

London, January 22.

Mr. Walter Long gratefully acknowledges a contribution of five million dollars from Hongkong for war purposes, which is to be paid partly from the revenues and partly from the proceeds of the local £100 of three million dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

President Wilson's Theory.

London, January 22.
A message from Washington states that President Wilson is to address the Senate to-day on foreign relations.

An Important Passage.

London, January 23.
The following is the text of the passage in President Wilson's speech with reference to peace without victory:—

"The statesmen of both belligerent groups have said it is no part of their purpose to crush their antagonists, but the implication of this assurance may not be equally clear to everybody. The assurance implies, firstly, that there must be peace without victory." President Wilson emphasises that this is his own interpretation of the assurance, and then develops his theory that such a peace is indispensable.

Further Points of the Speech.

London, January 23.
In the course of his speech, President Wilson recalled his peace Note to the belligerents and declared that progress had been made in the direction of a cessation of hostilities.

President Wilson emphasised the necessity of a permanent peace, and continued to say that to secure this, any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean a peace forced upon the loser, and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the world's security. A contented peace can only be founded on equality of national rights—for instance, Poland, which ought to be united, independent and autonomous.

He emphasised the necessity of the freedom of the seas, and declared that every great people should be assured a direct outlet to the great maritime highways. He recognised that this was closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments, but the difficult question must be faced in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace was to be achieved. President Wilson suggested that the nations, with one accord, should adopt the Monroe Doctrine. No nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation and people, but each, little and great, should be free to develop unhindered and unafraid.

An Unacceptable Idea.

London, January 23.
Generally, the newspapers are somewhat reserved in commenting on President Wilson's speech, it being felt that there has not yet been time to give a considered judgment on an utterance so weighty and so full of careful qualifications. His "peace without victory" plea, however, finds practically no support.

French Opinion.

London, January 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers generally point out that President Wilson's high moral ideas entirely conform to the aims of the Allies, but they are of opinion that these aims can only be imposed on the Central Powers forcibly.

German or Allied Victory?

London, January 23.
A New York message states that while some interpret President Wilson's phrase "peace without victory" as favouring Germany, others declare that the President meant a peace without crushing either side. They point out that President Wilson fully endorses a peace based on the rights of nationalities, which is an essential condition of Allied victory.

A Neat Rejoinder.

London, January 23.
Commenting on President Wilson's address, the *New York Sun* says that having failed to secure peace in Mexico, President Wilson is now lecturing the world on peace in Europe.

The *New York Herald* is of opinion that President Wilson favours a German peace.

The *New York Tribune* says the address does not reflect the country's opinion, and adds that the freedom of the seas is meaningless, as the seas are always free in peace time.

No. Premature Peace.

London, January 22.
Mr. John Hodge, Minister for Labour, speaking at Rotherham, asserted unhesitatingly that the majority of Trade Unionists were of the opinion that a premature and inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. We must fight to a finish, however great the sacrifice. We would have no more German steel while there was a single idle furnace in Great Britain.

Germany Seeks Separate Peace With Russia.

London, January 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, late Foreign Minister of France, writing in the *Figaro* says:—"Germany has offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace."

Bulgarian Demands.

London, January 23.
A message from Copenhagen states that the President of the Bulgarian Sobranie stated that the Bulgarian peace term demands were the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia all the Morava river, and Monastir.

An Awkward Reminder.

London, January 23.
London newspapers receive the speech coldly. While recognising President Wilson's honesty, they point out that the principle of peace without victory was not the policy of the Civil war or the Spanish-American War. They further say that the hope of ending the war without bitterness has been destroyed by the atrocities committed by the Central Powers.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Repel German Attack.

London, January 22.
A French communiqué says:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans last night attacked north of Carrières wood, on the right bank of the Meuse. Our artillery and machine gun fire twice broke the attack, and we held the whole of our front.

There was active artillery firing at night in the sector at Pepper Hill.

Prisoners Captured.

London, January 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, says:—The enemy attempted raids northward of Arras and north-eastward of Ploegsteert wood, to command. Captain Davis was to command. Captain Davis had already been offered the command of a relieving ship by the Admiralty authorities before coming to Australian waters, and the Imperial Government laid great stress upon Captain Davis being in command. When Sir Ernest Shackleton arrived and found what had been done, he, in loyalty to Captain Stenhouse, and Captain Worley, was unable to at once fall in with the arrangement; but, seeing the position, these two officers generously came forward, and relieved Sir Ernest Shackleton of the necessity of considering their claims.

The Minister says that it is understood that Captain Stenhouse and Captain Worley are going home to offer their services to the Admiralty.

Mr. M'Nab said that the British Government was paying half the cost of this expedition, and the Australian and New Zealand Governments were paying the other half on a population basis.

It is understood that the Government yesterday received information from England that it had been arranged that the Aurora would be handed over to Sir Ernest Shackleton immediately on her return to New Zealand.

Interviewed before the departure, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that he was hopeful of finding "all well" with the members of the expedition in the Far South, but he realised that events had exposed them to danger, and he was anxious to reach them as quickly as possible. The ice, which closes up from Sia during the winter, ought to have opened by this time, and he expected the Aurora would be able to get through without delay.

Asked what the nature of his work would be after the arrival of the ship in McMurdo Sound, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that he could not make plans until he knew the circumstances. When the Aurora arrived the men might be away from their base. In that case he probably would take a sledging party inland in order to get in touch with the men as quickly as possible.

The explorer repeated that his plan would necessarily depend upon conditions as he found them after he arrived in McMurdo Sound. If all went well he hoped to be back in New Zealand with his comrades not later than March.

CALLING UP BRITISH YOUTHS.

London, January 22.
The War Cabinet has instructed Lord Derby to call up all lads on attaining the age of eighteen, to train and employ them for Home Defence until they reach the age of nineteen, excepting lads who are apprenticed to the skilled engineering trade and are fully engaged on war work in shipyards or munition factories.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 22.
The following steamers have been sunk:—Naiiseacourt (British), Parahys (Spanish), Esperance, Asp, and Marietta di Giorgio (Norwegian), and the schooner Lolian.

BLUE FUNNEL CO. AND WAR LOAN.

London, January 22.
The British ship owners, Messrs. Alfred Holt, for the Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd., and Chas. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have applied for £20,000,000 of the War Loan.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

British Offer to Shipowners.

London, January 22.
The Government has submitted a final offer of thirty shillings per ton deadweight to Greek shipowners for vessels detained in British or Allied ports, approximately seven hundred thousand tons; otherwise, it will requisition the ships. The Government offers to insure the boats at from £30 to £40 per ton.

Removal of Greek Guns.

London, January 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Entente has notified the General Staff that a fortnight will be allowed, from January 20, for the removal of the Greek guns to Pellenes.

DUTCH MAILBOAT RELEASED.

London, January 22.
A Flushing message says that the Dutch mail steamer Prins Hendrik has arrived. She was released from Zeebrugge.

RUMANIAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

London, January 22.
According to a message from Jassy, 374 were killed and 760 injured in the railway accident which occurred at Czerni on January 1.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE AURORA'S JOURNEY.

Rescue Work Starts.

Wellington (N.Z.), Dec. 20.—The Aurora left Port Chalmers this morning without ceremony. Mr. M'Nab, Minister for Marine, was present.

Some speculation has been current as to why Sir Ernest Shackleton did not have command of the ship. Mr. M'Nab made a statement to-day, stating the position. He said that before it was known that Sir Ernest Shackleton would be available, the three Governments concerned—British, Australian, and New Zealand—decided that Captain Davis was to command. Captain Davis had already been offered the command of a relieving ship by the Admiralty authorities before coming to Australian waters, and the Imperial Government laid great stress upon Captain Davis being in command.

When Sir Ernest Shackleton arrived and found what had been done, he, in loyalty to Captain Stenhouse, and Captain Worley, was unable to at once fall in with the arrangement; but, seeing the position, these two officers generously came forward, and relieved Sir Ernest Shackleton of the necessity of considering their claims.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

A RECONCILIATION?

During the past two years or so the question has often suggested itself whether or not the great European War is likely, in its eventual effects, to lead to a better and more brotherly understanding between the classes which are commonly designated as being representative of Capital and Labour. There have been those who have held that, whatever the outcome of the struggle, the producer is bound to be the sufferer, especially since he has conceded many points so far as the protection of his labour is concerned, while the opposite view is taken by many others, who see in the large measure of State control of productive machinery already exercised, the promise of a larger socialism which is bound to benefit the masses. These opposing views may be taken as fairly reflecting the opinions of two extreme schools of thought. Whether the one or the other will be justified by subsequent happenings, time will tell.

But there is another point of view from which this question can be considered—not as a tussle between class and class for post-war supremacy, but as an opportunity for a reconstruction of our industrial and social system on the basis of mutual goodwill. That aspect of the consequences likely to arise from the war is, we are happy to note, coming in for a deal of thought and attention just now. There is much truth in the saying that conditions will never again be as they were before this terrible European upheaval occurred. They cannot be. But the question is whether the war will leave its lesson for good on humanity, or whether it will prove to have set back the hands of the clock of progress. For ourselves, we would rather hope and believe that its effects will be beneficial.

There cannot be the smallest doubt that, at the present time, a far better understanding of each other's viewpoint exists among all classes at Home than was ever before the case. The war has, by the element of common sacrifice which it has emphasised, drawn the people more closely together, given hitherto antagonistic classes a clearer insight into, and a better appreciation of, the best qualities in each, and, in the process, there has arisen a spontaneous impulse towards a larger measure of charitableness all round. As an indication of the trend of social thought at the moment, we may quote the views of a Conservative member of Parliament, Colonel C. E. Ward, who has represented his party in the House of Commons for a quarter of a century, and who says that the war has caused him to modify his views on many social questions. He remarks that "the chastening influence of a common sorrow that darkens so many homes is making everyone, from Peer to peasant, realise that the same blood courses through all veins alike, and that from henceforth our joys as well as our sorrows must be more equally shared." He looks to the present conditions' deepening into a lasting bond of fellowship, in which class shall give place to brotherhood, and mutual trust and mutual sympathy become the mainspring of our national life. The same feeling runs through the views expressed by a working man, who says the past has been all a great muddle; that the day of the old methods of labour agitation has gone, and that the old enmity had better be forgotten and a fresh start made. "Sons of us," he observes, "are as sick of the Class War as we are of the German War."

These two opinions are taken at random from among many recently published in a Home newspaper, and they be taken as symptomatic of a feeling which is growing in intensity. In this war, sacrifices of blood have been made by all classes, and the contributing power of capital and labour has been merged, in an effort to attain speedy victory over a common foe. The rich have given of their wealth and the worker has abandoned his Trade Union practices; all with one end in view—the slaying of tyranny. To-day, in hopes, in aspirations and in determination, the nation stands together as a solid whole. Will the unity be maintained when the struggle is ended, or will the old differences and the old quarrels be re-opened? The opportunity for a lasting reconciliation is here. It may never come again. May it be seized upon and turned to the common hap-

Dr. Wilson and Peace.

Being unable to settle the political and sociological difficulties of his own country, President Wilson has been good enough to lay himself out to tell the European Powers how they may best reach the end of their war troubles. Of course he means well enough; he always did; but, in the poetic vernacular of his country, good intentions "don't out say ies" in a case like this. What he most suffers from is a lack of sense of humour and so, unfortunately for himself, he sees nothing out of the way in his lecturing the rest of the world, at a time when the country which he is supposed to be administering is alive with graft and squeeze and political jobbery, to say nothing of a few other little failings. Dr. Wilson is an amateur ruler, given to trying every form of experiment, and is himself ruled by women. He appears to be entirely convinced that a country or a continent can be "run" on exactly the same lines as a Kindergarten school, and that it should be sufficient for him to say to the Powers: "Now this is very naughty of you. Just make it up at once, like good children, and don't quarrel any more."

"Peace Without Victory"!

For taking this silly attitude, it is easy to forgive Dr. Wilson, for he knows no better. He honestly believes that it is wicked to fight, and probably regards a soldier or a sailor as a very low and disreputable sort of being. Nor does he know enough about men, or about human nature in general, to recognise how wearisomely ridiculous his talk about "peace without victory" sounds in the ears of the more practical among his countrymen, and in those of the people of Europe. What it is less easy to forgive him is his persistent assumption that there is no difference, in point of guilt, between the Entente and the Central Powers. Is this ignorance? Is it hypocrisy? It

is the very moment that this bearer of the olive branch is telling Britain and Germany to bury their grievances and shake hands, that the whole civilised world is in uproar at Germany's carrying away the Belgians into captivity. But of course that is Belgium's fault; it could not possibly be Germany's. Similarly if German pirates drown American women and children and jeer at their struggles in the water, it is the women and children who are to blame for not having stayed at home. So long as the President thinks, or affects to think, that one set of belligerents is just as bad as the other, so long will he deprive America of the power to contribute towards the establishing of peace. A peace with victory is the only one that will satisfy the Allies and that will benefit the world, and if Dr. Wilson does not know this, most of his compatriots do.

Recreation Facilities.

We are pleased to note, from some remarks made by the Postmaster General at the opening of a recreation ground on Saturday, that the Government is alive to the necessity of giving its employees every facility for outdoor sport. Mr. Wolfe stated that the health of the Chinese staff had for some time been causing considerable concern to those in charge, and that it was this fact which led to the formation of a bathing party last summer and, now, to the acquiring of a ground for lawn tennis, volleyball and basket-ball. This is a move in the right direction, for the work of the native staff in a busy Post Office such as Hongkong's must be of a very trying nature, and, unless the authorities step in and lend a hand, the probabilities are that the lesser-paid men in the smaller berths would get very little opportunity for out-of-door recreation. But we hope the Government will eventually come to see that there are others than their own servants who need something done for them along these lines. There are thousands of native youths and even children in Hongkong living and working in most unhealthy surroundings who never get a chance to indulge in outdoor sport of any kind. They deserve consideration too, and, in the interests of public health, their claims should not be overlooked.

DAY-BY-DAY.

KEEP YOUR FACE ALWAYS TO-WARDS THE SUNSHINE, AND THE SHADOWS WILL FALL BEHIND YOU.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 2s. 3.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 9th anniversary of the death of the popular novelist Miss Louisa de la Bamee ("Quid").

The Kasado Maru.
The Kasado Maru arrived in port yesterday from Nagasaki with 4,500 tons of general cargo, consigned to the O.S.K.

A Good Beginning.
The Police report that the amount of crime over the Chinese new year holiday was exceptionally small. At the Central Station there was no case reported on New Year's Day.

Mousebreaker Sentenced.

A Chinese, who had two previous convictions, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with house breaking at 223, Hollywood Road, and with stealing a blanket, valued at \$5.60. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Theft of Shoes.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese wood-worker, of Yau-tai, was charged with stealing three pairs of shoes from a shop at 103, Shanghai Street, Yau-tai. Evidence was given that he took the shoes from a show case. A fine of \$25 was imposed, or in default one month's hard labour.

Small Boy Punished.

A Chinese, who noticed two small boys fighting, the other day, interfered, and one of the boys cut him rather a severe gash on the leg with a small saw. The boy was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and was ordered to receive 12 strokes with the birch and to be detained for forty-eight hours.

It was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that a Chinese went to a house in Third Street, where he saw three jackets lying on a bed, and that he stole them. He was seen and chased. In answering a charge of theft, the man said he had merely gone there to distribute joss paper. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Police and Police Reserve Shoot.

A very enjoyable shooting match took place yesterday on the King's Park range, between the picked-up teams composed of members of the Hongkong Police and Police Reserve. The match, which took place by permission of the Hon. O.S.P., was arranged by Sergeant T. Pitt. The four teams competing were captained by Sergeant Grimmett, Inspector Grant, Mr. McLennan, and Mr. J. W. Franks, the first-named proving victorious by 17 points over the next nearest team, that of Inspector Grant.

Prizes were offered for the best individual scores, these being won by Inspector Grant, 87 points; Sergeant Grimmett, 86 points; and Sergeant Devney 83 points. The very high score of 99 was made by a visitor, Mr. McLennan, and for this he received a special prize.

Tiffin was provided and at the conclusion of the shoot, tea was had in the musketry hut. Here Mrs. Kent distributed the prizes, including spoons, to the winning team.

It should be mentioned that Mr. T. H. King, Mr. Gegg and Inspector Kent acted as registrars all day.

The following were the scores:

Practice	Grimmett	Grant	McLennan	Franks
200 Individual	198	187	173	183
200 Snapping	66	63	51	30
200 Running Man	30	27	27	24
200 Individual	170	173	156	146
600 Individual	162	149	98	99
Total Scores	622	605	507	432

COMPARISONS.

Hongkong Chinese Shipping Companies.

Comparisons are odious, that's a truth you may declare. You must not judge a fellow by the colour of his hair.—Old Song.

In every line of life we find comparisons necessary in more respects than one—sometimes in dozens of respects! We read our papers from day to day and occasionally gather from them a very brief, and passing, idea of what does not, very materially, concern us. At least, that is what we, or the great majority of us, think—without thinking!

Comparisons that directly affect receive immediate attention (from the affected) for nine hours (not days). No wonder!

Anything, however, that fails to touch on a sore spot is invariably relegated to the wastepaper basket or a hotter spot.

Much has, no doubt, been, and will be, written on this subject, but if one real writer should take it into his, or her, head to devote

a lifetime to the various phases of the subject, the job would not be half finished when the "call" came. We have, as Britons, the greatest task

on our hands that ever mortal

handled, viz., the Armageddon.

We have those in charge of the war operations and also those not in charge—result comparisons, and odious!

Fireside generals, bridge generals and others of that ilk cannot be compared with those who play the game of war with the arm conviction that Prussian militarism must, and will, be exterminated.

Men and women who are personally doing their "bit" should not be adversely

criticised by the tennis playing or for that matter, any other

game players who have nothing to do but play their own particular

bits—in a very tangible manner

of those who are, and have been

for some time—practically

seeking to shake hands with the devil himself in a hell on earth—somewhere in France.

Not that these good souls are destined to Hades, which could not be

hotter than the Front. If the adverse critics of the home variety, only knew one-half

of the conditions, or even stopped for a moment to think of what

those conditions might be, comparisons would not be, in all probability, as odious as they

invariably are. Take, for instance, the volunteer in the french "somewhere" and the volunteer

at home "anywhere." No doubt they will "grace" but who has the prior right? Why! the man, or woman "somewhat" should have, if he, or she, lives to do so! It is a case of comparison versus risk and the

biggest grouse invariably prefers the least risk!

This, naturally, turns the tables, and in every line of life it will be found, without exception, that comparisons, however odious, prove this up to the hilt.

Health comparisons have never failed to reveal the difference between right and wrong, and thousands of instances might be quoted to exemplify. A few here, however, will suffice, for the time being.

In the shipping world we have a shore staff and a sea-going staff.

Both are necessary for the ultimate result, viz., profit for the ship-owner.

Still, the shore staff has had, and still has, by far better

conditions than the floating staff.

Easy day-working hours, all night

in congenial sociability in every

possible shape or form, make the

shore stiffman's life a dream of

comfort—but, the men that do

the work on the sea have to contend with conditions which render

odious comparisons absolutely

inevitable. Monetary compensation

cannot, and never will, fill the

gap between these two departments

but the piling up of the

"ultimate results" still goes on,

in spite of war taxation on excess

profits.

In Hongkong, there exists a

state of affairs much to be deplored, which is not generally known

and, if known, not much heeded

by many—even those most con-

cerned. To explain: these are

a number of ships, owned by

Chinese, sailing under the British

flag. These ships are, of course,

the "ships of ultimate results,"

A CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

Description of the Machine.

Many have been the jokes above the Chinese typesetter and his wonderful accomplishment as a pedestrian, but a typewriter capable of handling the Chinese language, while considered a possibility, has, on account of its complexity, always been dismissed with a smile as an impractical machine. However, a Japanese has invented a typewriter that handles the thousands of characters used in writing Chinese and Japanese with a speed that approximates the work of the machine used in writing the European languages.

The machine, says the Scientific American, consists of a platen roller mounted upon a carriage which can be readily moved about in any direction in a horizontal plane above a case which contains the type, each in a separate compartment; this type case can be moved to the right or left to facilitate the selection of the type. The type is practically identical with the type used in printing. Attached to the roller carriage is a bar slotted to receive the type, and a handle which actuates the printing mechanism. The slot in the type-bar, when at rest, just clears the type-case; above the slot is a felt ink roller. Attached to the carriage, but moving below the type-case, is a bar ending in an upward pointing arm which is in register with the type-bar.

To operate the machine the type-slot is brought directly over the compartment containing the desired character, and the handle is pressed downward. This first actuates the elevator-bar under the type-case which pushes the type up out of its compartment into the slot in the type-bar and inks it on the felt roller; the type is then locked in the slot and the bar swings up with an overhand motion and strikes the type against the paper on the platen roller. The process is then reversed by the release of the handle and the type is returned to its proper receptacle.

GERMAN ORGAN PRAYS FOR PEACE.

Angry Comment on Power of British Press.

The *Kreis Zeitung*, the organ of Prussian military circles, publishes a remarkable "Advent" article, headed, "A Message of Peace." The article begins like a sermon, with text taken from Zechariah, as follows: "Rejoice greatly; O daughter of Zion, . . . behold thy King cometh unto thee; he is just and having salvation . . . and he shall speak peace unto the heathen; and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth." The most significant passage in the article is the following:—

"We do not desire peace from despair and weakness. Notwithstanding everything that has happened, we have no reason to do so. We do not wish a peace which will weaken or dis honour our Fatherland. But we believe in peace; we long for peace; we battle for peace; we pray for the peace which God, in his good time, will give.

"God's hour has not come yet. Not because our enemies have not yet given up their plan to cut Germany in pieces and enslave her, and to exile our Kaiser as Napoleon was exiled, but because the Divine preliminary conditions for peace have not yet been given. Among our people the majority are still relying on their own power. Heavy as God's hand is laid on us, our people continue to spurn his proffered grace.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* concludes a series of articles on "England's Most Powerful Weapon" with an angry outburst which is most diverting. England's strongest weapon is the Press, and the articles are packed with a long catalogue of its sins and iniquities. There is no crime of which a Press can be guilty that is not laid to its charge. The following extracts are worth citing:—

"During the war the articles of the English Press have developed the art of handling the various nations of the world each according to its character, now with severity, now with brutality, now with flattery, expecting success from all methods employed. Telegrams fly about the world which have their origin in London; neutrals, so called, in English pay, are made to come from Germany to tell shuddering fables to the world. The Allies are handled with circumlocution. The great newspapers publish supplements about the kultur of Russia, Serbia and Italy, and spare no expense in presenting the nations of the Entente as angels of light and the Middle-European Powers as the blackest of devils. Every German attempt at conciliation, at publishing the truth, labours under the disadvantage that we do not control a speaking-tube like that controlled by the English Press."

BATTLE IN A ZOO.

Sea Lion's Fight With Polar Bears.

A great fight between a sea lion and two Polar bears was watched recently by visitors to the Zoological Park at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh.

The sea lion, apparently influenced by the war spirit of the age, escaped from his pool, climbed over the parapet of the adjoining section, and raided the quarters of the two Polar bears.

The Polar bears met the attack in force. They fell on the sea lion with tooth and claw, and the lion, vigorously bayoneted them with his tusks. The odds were on the Polar bears, for besides being in superior numbers—two to one—their offensive armament was more formidable.

At a critical moment in the struggle the sea lion was reinforced by a strong detachment of zoo attendants, who valiantly rushed to the rescue. They succeeded in compelling the Polar bears to beat a retreat to their dug-out, and the daring but ill-advised sea lion was rescued alive, but much exhausted.

All three combatants were severely wounded.

NEW MINISTERS.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

MESSRS. SNOWMAN AND COMPANY'S REPORT.

In their freight report dated January 20, Messrs. Snowman and Company state:—

We last reported on 6th inst., since when, with little business having been done, due to, and combined with, the approaching China New Year holidays, our market has remained comparatively quiet.

Saigon/Hongkong:—88 cents per picul was the rate ruling when our last advices closed and it has since then, until within the last few days, ruled slightly lower. Fixtures of two medium-sized outsiders were made at 55 and 60 cents per picul, and two regular liners were also fixed at these rates, the whole four being for after-holiday loading, one accepting early February date.

Two regular coasters have also accepted 65 cents per picul, one for last week of the month loading and the other giving loading dates of 5th/10th February. Another fixture, and one which would appear to be of a rather forced nature, is that of a small Japanese steamer at 40 cents per picul with pre-holiday loading.

During the last few days, however, the rate has taken a turn for the better, and 67 cents was offered, quickly followed by indications of 73 and firm offers at 71 and 70 cents per picul. With little tonnage to spare, however, owners are inclined to wait before fixing further, at present anticipating that, in the next week or two, rates in this direction will show a marked improvement.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 12th December, 1916, amount to 932,263 tons, as compared with 924,522 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sited rice stands at \$3.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January/February shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The market has slightly declined since we last reported. \$110/\$100 for inside/outside the bar loading has now weakened to 80/70 cents per picul respectively, but enquiries for tonnage are still being made.

Saigon/Java:—No business is reported in this direction. Saigon/Philippines:—Only small business has been done in this direction. There has been some slight delay in getting the new crop to market and owing to the difficulty of buying rice at present, very little prompt business is to be expected.

Dalat/Canton:—Three fixtures are reported of regular liners, with usual quantities, at 70 cents per picul.

Coal:—Rates both from Japan and for local business have tended to weaken, although very slightly.

Fixtures Reported:—Karatsu/Hongkong (2) \$8.50, Haiphong/Canton \$7.50, Hongkong/Janton \$8.00, and Haiphong/Swallow \$8.50 per ton.

International Coal Co., Ltd. Joseph Williams and Sons (Merthyr), Ltd. L. Gueret, Ltd. (Deputy Chairman). Lysberg, Ltd. (Chairman). Naval Colliery Co. (1897), Ltd. (Chairman and managing). North's Navigation Collieries, Ltd. Pliason and Lysberg Insurance, Ltd. Port Talbot Railway and Docks Co. Rhymney Iron Co., Ltd. Sennogen (Chairman). Societe Britannico-Italienne Gueret. Socieete Generale d'Houilles et Agglomeres, Paris. Status Investment Trust, Ltd. Teff Vale Railway Co. The Anglo-Continental Works, Ltd., which Lord Rhondda recently required, is advertising for subscriptions with him as chairman.

Lord Rhondda has interests in many concerns of which he does not appear as a director. He is, for instance, the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, and has an interest in other newspapers. He will naturally have to give up all his directorships on assuming such an important and responsible office as that of President of the Local Government Board, and thereby incur heavy sacrifices for the time being.

It seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM sooths the stabbing, biting, nerving, bracing, instant relief to pain and continued use brings permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. You will be able to boast yourself. Little's Oriental Balm will do the work.

Sold at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

NOTICES.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States.)

CAPITAL—\$6,000,000.—

In shares of \$10—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE," \$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET," \$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG-YUEN,

19 Des Voeux Road. West.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 27th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on January 26th, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

PYJAMAS \$6.00

Per suit.

3

Suits for

\$16.50.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

THE SMARTEST.

OF

LADIES' FOOTWEAR

NOW ON SHOW.

EVENING, SEMI-EVENING,

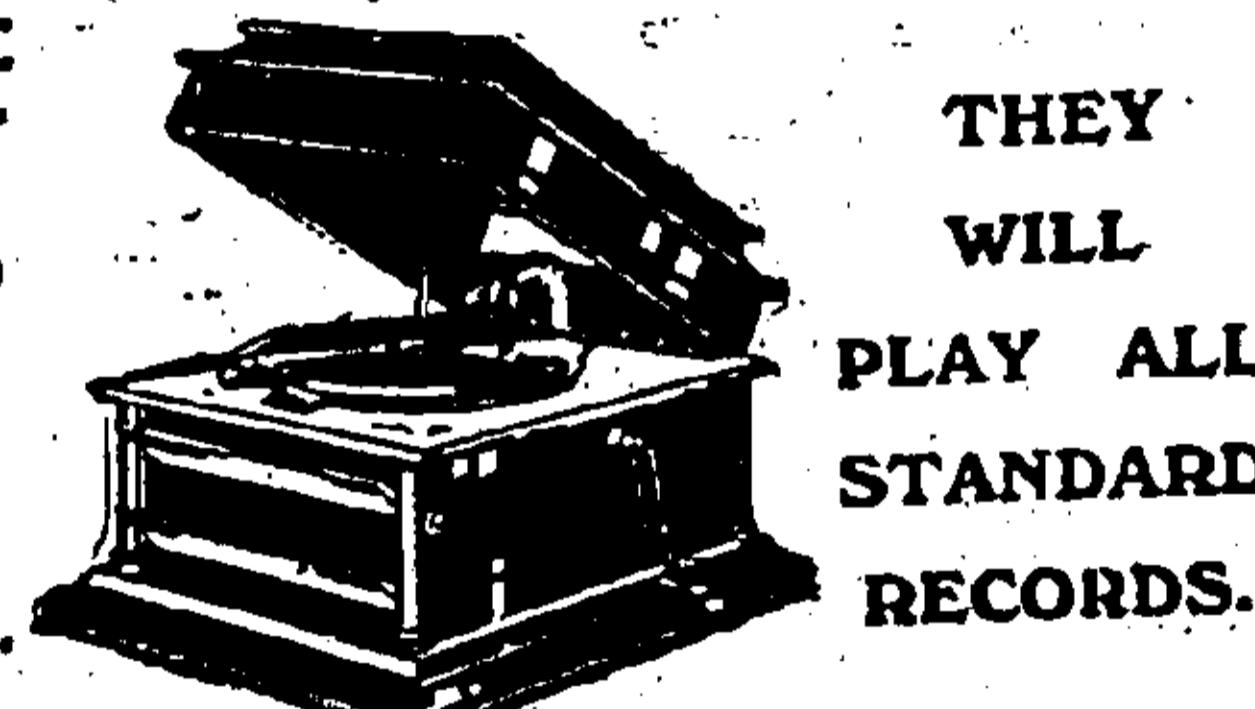
AND SPORTING SHOES.

SMART BOOTS.

ETC. ETC.

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

THEY WILL PLAY ALL STANDARD RECORDS.



WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISSON

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD., 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Direct Service.		
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Direct Service.		
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles	Direct Service.		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailing etc. apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.E. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.Hong Kong Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)

Monteagle ... 3 Feb. EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.

EMPEROR OF ASIA 15 Feb. Monteagle ... 14 Apr.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 15 Mar. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.

Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar. Empress of Japan ... 23 May.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Iwakura Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department,

Hong Kong

J. M. WALLACE,

General Agent,

Hong Kong

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT;

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton.

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon;

(Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOVA PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BILAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.

S.S. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHES and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu and the Canggu Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to:

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00	
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faifshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Faifshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
TOTAL MANSIONS, 17th Floor, Opposite the Blue Pier.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.

EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

E. HING
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

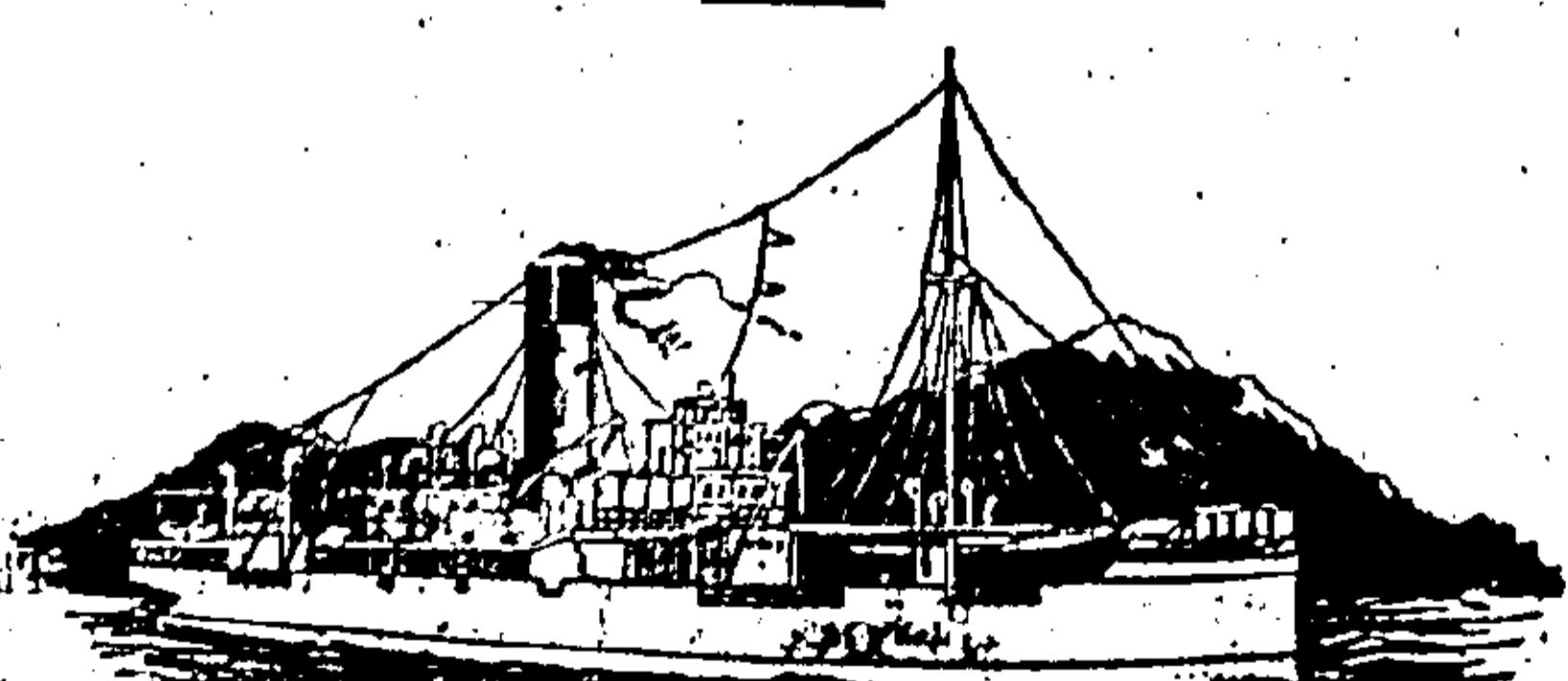
787' X 38' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
M. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" TEL. NO. 312.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Toured, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTTICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts

of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON". Telephone No. 524.

THOS. COOK & SON,
16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDgate Circus, London, E.C.

CONSIGNERS

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM NEW YORK,

THE Steamer

"KIOTO."

Capt. J. A. SMITH, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 22nd inst.

at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports, and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

"No Fire Insurance" has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1917.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN
LIQUIDATION.

First Dividend of 20%.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd Jan. to 28th Jan., 1917.

Day	Mean	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Mon.	1	10.00	10.00	0.00
Tues.	2	10.00	10.00	0.00
Wed.	3	10.00	10.00	0.00
Thurs.	4	10.00	10.00	0.00
Fri.	5	10.00	10.00	0.00
Sat.	6	10.00	10.00	0.00
Sun.	7	10.00	10.00	0.00

in morning. | afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. First Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Wat

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULL BULKOM	TIME OF TIDE	APPROX. DEPTH
TAIKOO DOCK, KOWLOON	300'	70' top bulkom	30' 6"	7' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	311'	74' 2"	31' 6"	7' 4"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	302'	74' 2"	31' 6"	7' 4"
Patent Slip					

TELEGRAMS.

[Beater's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)

THE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

Attack by General von Mackensen.

London, January 22.
The fall on the Rumanian front has been broken by a determined attack by General von Mackensen. On the Sereth, an impasse barrier is presented by marshes on the lower portions of the river, but twenty-five miles above its confluence with the Danube lies a strongly fortified position and the important bridgehead of Fundeni.

On the north bank, the Russians, anticipating the attack, endeavoured to forestall it some days ago, but they did not succeed.

The German capture of Ternasti, forming part of the advanced bridge-head on the south bank, has somewhat weakened the Russian position, but the Germans have not yet crossed the Sereth. Such a crossing would seriously threaten Galatz.

Fruitless Enemy Attempts.

London, January 22.
A Russian official wireless message says:—Enemy attempts to advance in the Oltu Valley were arrested.

A German Communiqué.

London, January 23.
A German official wireless message says:—We took prisoner one hundred men between the Slania and Putus Valleys.

We repulsed strong advances southwards of Casina.

The Bulgarians crossed the southern arm of the Danube near Tulcea and held the northern bank against the Russians.

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

London, January 22.
Beater's correspondent at Petrograd states that seventeen highly-placed persons presented a petition to the highest quarters on January 2, drawing a clear picture of the existing state of affairs in connection with recent events, and urging a radical change in attitude towards a number of internal questions.

BRITISH SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.

London, January 22.
The Times understands that work on new liners in a number of shipyards has been suspended. The labour will be devoted to the construction of cargo boats.

LONDON EXPLOSION ENQUIRY.

London, January 23.
Sir Ernest Blackwell, Major Cooper-Key (Chief Inspector of Explosives) and Sir Frederic Nathan have been appointed a committee to enquire into the London explosion and make recommendations desirable.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON DISASTER.

London, January 22.
The explosion was heard in King's Lynn, ninety-six miles distant.

An eye-witness stated that it occurred half an hour after the fire started and followed a noise a thousand times more intense than anything he had ever seen.

Almost immediately the air was filled with debris, billions of sparks, and a sickly-smelling gas like yellow fog.

The crash of collapsing buildings and falling materials continued at least eight minutes.

The detail at the factory, where the explosion occurred, is probably trifling, as it is understood that only a small staff was employed; but the destruction in the small houses in the vicinity was terrific.

It is stated that three streets of cottages were practically wiped out. The task of extricating the injured from the debris was most difficult.

The police, special constables, and volunteers worked all night, but the military took possession in the morning and guards were posted at all the approaches.

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery, but it is noteworthy that there have been many prosecutions recently of munitions workers found in possession of matches.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches, in the forenoon, south-east of Loos, and bombed and destroyed dugouts full of Germans, inflicting many casualties.

We entered German lines yesterday night north of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy's artillery was active at Rancourt, Beaucourt, Serre and Ypres.

We effectively bombarded in St. Pierre Vaast, Comme- court, Arras and Armentières regions.

London, January 22.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Somme, in the region of Mon St. Quentin, our artillery caught marching troops.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the sectors of Vacherauville, Chambray and Caurières Wood, there was great reciprocal artillery fire.

We carried out a successful "coup-de-main" towards Sonnen.

AN ITALIAN LOAN.

London, January 22.
The issue has been authorized of a Five Per Centum Loan at 90. Payments will be acceptable in foreign gold and Government securities.

CRETAN MOBILISATION.

London, January 22.
The National Government has issued mobilisation orders to untrained Cretan born 1884-5. A general mobilisation of trained men is expected immediately.

THE REVOLT IN TRIPOLI.

London, January 22.
An Italian communiqué states:—We caught up the fleeing Tripolitan rebels (mentioned on January 18) and again defeated them, after a fierce three-hours' battle in a sand-storm. We reckoned that the rebel losses in two days were 800 killed and 1,300 wounded.

WAR PRISONERS.

German Treatment—Shocking Disclosures.

DEATH FROM BERI-BERI.

A Chinese Body Dumped.

London, December 21.—Seven

Australians were included in the latest batch of exchanged prisoners from Germany:—Private Canavan (32d Battalion), Morton (32d), Fernatt (54th), Harold Kellogg (27th), Vernon Mallin (7th), Victor Shields (22nd), and John O'Sullivan (28th). Although their wounds are serious, all are delighted to return. They complain bitterly of the inadequacy of the food.

The prisoners' experiences varied considerably regarding their treatment in different hospitals. Some were carefully nursed, while others were shamefully neglected, their wounds being often left undressed for many days, until the small therefrom caused general protest. Some of the doctors were sympathetic, and others were brutes; "but," said O'Sullivan, "our chief grumbler was about the tucker. We were often so hungry that we couldn't sleep. We were becoming ill, until the Australian Red Cross parcels arrived. They were a godsend. Afterwards we never touched black bread, the contents of which included ground acorns and sawdust. Some of the prisoners got mouthfuls of sawdust, and even small chips of wood, in the bread, which was horrible, unpalatable, and tasteless. The Swiss bread, which came from the Red Cross Society, and arrived in the summer, was very hard, but when we soaked it in water and dried it on stoves, it became good eating."

Mallin, who lost the sight of both eyes when attempting to throw back a hand-grenade, which was aimed at an officer, afterwards missed his way, and fell into a shell-hole in No Man's Land at Pozieres. The Germans picked him up, and removed his eyes at a field hospital. The bandage was untouched for nine days, and the sockets unwashed until he returned to England. When made prisoner, the Germans cleared his pockets of all money, his watch, pay-book, photographs, and Testament.

Apart from bread, the food consisted of one meal of water soup, with cabbage, carrots, and swede turnips thrown in; two bowls coffee without sugar or milk; and salty beef tea or coarse porridge. Twice weekly the men received meat, tasting like horseflesh. Eight weeks elapsed before the Red Cross parcels arrived, but the prisoners shared the parcels, and staved off their hunger.

Shields said every Australian in Germany was full of praise for the Red Cross Society. "The Germans," he added, "have not enough food for themselves. The Germans in some hospitals rob the parcels, but in others they are opened in the presence of the consignees." Mallin and Kellogg agreed that the supply of clothing was inadequate, and changes of sheets and underclothing rare; but those who were in other hospitals stated that a change was made weekly.

MUSICAL LECTURE.

The third of Mr. Denman Fuller's musical lectures at the Helena May Institute took place on Monday evening, in the presence of a large attendance. Mr. Fuller devoted practically the whole of his remarks to demonstrating common faults in the interpretation of piano-forte pieces, and by examples of both good and bad playing emphasized the value of closer study. Perhaps his three best examples were Debussy's "Garden in the Rain," Isaac's "Hunting Song," and Rubenstein's Melody in F. Several other pieces were played, and his hearers were given many useful hints as to how to correct common errors, and to infuse into their playing the spirit of the composer.

Some hint, also, that the possibility of sharpening submarine war may have caused Germany to think that England is inclined to negotiate peace terms; but Hollanders point to the obvious consolidation of the Entente and the new English War Government as a reply.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Collapse of the Vault Feared.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following special article from Mr. Henry Wood, the correspondent of the United Press:—With the French

armies:—Unless the Germans cease immediately all further bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral the local authorities and the architects declare that it will be utterly impossible to save even what remains of the world-famous Gothic structure. The three days' bombardment of the cathedral that followed the recapture by the French of the fort of Douaumont has inflicted damage that must inevitably result in the collapse of the entire vault unless the building is spared from further shelling.

The collapse of the central vault, running the full length from the facade to the nave, is now considered the gravest menace the cathedral has yet suffered. Like all Gothic structures, the central vault, which carries the roof, supports the latter first, on immense timbers that are concealed by the arched stone columns on the inside, and, secondly, by the flying buttresses of stone on the outside. When the cathedral was first fired on by the Germans the timber supporting the roof was entirely burned out, leaving nothing to support the entire ceiling vault of the cathedral except the arched stone columns inside and the flying buttresses outside.

These might have proved sufficient to keep the vault up until the close of the war, when repairs could be undertaken, had not the Germans in their new bombardment, begun apparently with the sole object of revenging themselves for the loss of Douaumont, made as the special object of their shells the flying buttresses on the north side of the cathedral, which now constitute almost the sole support of the whole inner vault and roof. Four of these flying buttresses were greatly damaged during this last three days' bombardment of the cathedral, and the least repetition, it is feared, must seal completely the final doom of the structure, owing to the fact that the cathedral is under full observation by the Germans on both its northern and eastern sides.

The French have so far not been able to undertake the slightest reparation without calling forth a fresh bombardment. There still remain two or three of the famous stained-glass windows of the thirteenth century that are practically intact, but these cannot be touched without the Germans seeing that some activity is in progress about the cathedral, and with consequent bombardment. Cardinal Lucon still persistently refuses to leave his beloved cathedral, and in a little chapel on one of the sides less exposed to the German lines continues to celebrate Mass.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

China New Year's Day was marked by perfect weather, and a general holiday spirit prevailed throughout the Colony. The native population spent the day in feasting and in visiting friends, and the streets presented a most animated appearance, with the Chinese all out in their best silk-lined gowns, and most of the business premises ablaze with flags and bunting. There was much crackling, too, and crowds assembled to enjoy the din and racket created by the more elaborate strings of explosives suspended from house-top. Little groups of Europeans were to be seen about sight-seeing in Chinatown, but, for the majority of foreigners, the day was spent in recreation and in motor trips.

It is rumoured here also that a grave—almost critical—state of affairs has risen between the Austrian Emperor and it is now recalled with emphasis that the Kaiser was absent from the funeral of Francis Joseph. The ramshackle empire may, indeed, be falling to pieces.

Some hint, also, that the possibility of sharpening submarine war may have caused Germany to think that England is inclined to negotiate peace terms; but Hollanders point to the obvious consolidation of the Entente and the new English War Government as a reply.

PRESSURE OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

A Month's Work in the New Trenches.

British Headquarters, Dec. 11.

—For a month now warfare on the Somme has been stationary, for it was on November 13 and 14 that the victory of Beaumont-Hamel was won, and, except for the thrust a few days later, which was a necessary corollary of that victory, there has since been no movement measurable on the map on any part of the line. He would be a rash man who would predict that there may not be a great movement at any moment, but the stagnation has been so long maintained and so complete that it would seem natural to say that the first Battle of the Somme had ended, and that, whatever may come hereafter, will belong to the second battle.

Yet there has been no point at which the battle has truly ceased, for the guns have never been silent, either by night or day. It is our artillery that speaks much more than the enemy's; and, however stationary the infantry may be, the pressure of our guns and our airmen—the pressure, in fact, of a superior force opposed to him—has never relaxed. In that sense the same battle still goes on, and, in spite of mud, the Germans know only too well that the threat of infantry attack is always present.

It has been a trying month for our men in the front line; more trying at first, however, than it is now, or is likely to be again. When the ground reached its worst condition we were in many places in trenches never very deep, and battered to bits by our own guns, undrained, and without protection either of parapets or shelters. The time of enforced inaction has been turned to good account, and nowhere are the conditions now as bad as they were for a short space; and if they are still severe enough, there is consolation in the knowledge that Germans are suffering more than we.

In theory, the Germans ought to have the best of it, because while they have been beaten backwards, withdrawing after each defeat on to new ground and shortening their lines of communication, we have steadily advanced over a country almost every yard of which has been scoured and battered by war, always with lengthening lines behind. Whatever theoretical advantage the enemy ought to have, however, it has been outweighed by the superior weight of our artillery. We know from the corroborative evidence of innumerable prisoners that the German front-line trenches have been no better than ours. The men hiding in them have had, on the front as a whole, to submit—and still submit—to much worse fire, both of guns and trench mortars, than our men are called upon to stand; and the character of our fire behind the front lines is such as to make it extremely difficult to get up either provisions or such necessities as materials for duck-boarding or revetting the trenches. Owing to the excellence of our organisation there has never been a time throughout the battle, in spite of our lengthening distances, when the men in our front line have not been vastly the better served and more regularly rationed.

In many places we know that our guns have blotted out communication trenches through which supplies should come to the German lines and have made their repair impossible. Prisoners and documents which we capture tell us how everything has to be brought up over the open by night and how often, under our barrage, things of immediate urgency fail to arrive.

"One can no longer talk about a trench being here, but only a space hollowed out in the earth, about 9 or 12 feet wide at the top. Everything is battered down by gunfire. In our trench there are no dug-outs, only holes, in which we sit or lie down. One cannot sleep in them, and one is always cold."

The above was written by a man who says that the 14 days which he had spent upon the Somme were worse than the three months in Champagne. It is only a sample of many

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday's Exhibition Match.

There was a huge crowd, at Happy Valley yesterday to witness the exhibition match between the United Services and Civilians, and some fine football was seen. The game opened with a rush, first the Civilians getting away and then the Services. It was during one of these dashes on the part of the Civilians, during the first few minutes, that Cleme took a splendid individual run down the left wing, and, although encountering a few obstacles, overcame them and found the net with a splendid shot. For a while play was a little more even, but the Services soon began to show their superiority, and when the game had been in progress for about quarter of an hour the Services inside-right neatly passed the ball to Cleme, who, without much effort, sent the leather spinning into the net. The Civilians tried hard to get an equaliser, but skill and circumstances were obviously against them. Davis, for the Services, got away with the ball and when tackled put over a pass to Plummer, who, after a fine run, sent a briar shot towards the goal, the ball rebounding into play and was still in a dangerous position when the Civilian goalie ran out. This was the opportunity for Jones, of the Services, who, securing the ball, had no difficulty in finding the net with a fine straight shot. Half time was called with the Services leading by two goals to one.

On resumption, the Civilians got away with the ball and the Services' defence was taxed to the utmost on more than one occasion. Very occasionally they did manage to get a rush of their own, but their time was chiefly taken up with keeping the Civilians from scoring. No goals were registered in this half, but the bulk of the play was undoubtedly in the hands of the Civilians. The Services won by two goals to one.

The stands and enclosure were packed, and a nice sum was realised for the St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

pictures. Many of the letters speak of lack of food from the failure of ration parties to get up. Many more tell of German officers skulking, and playing sick on various trivial excuses. Orders fall into our hands which tell of desertion and of the savage methods taken to repress it.

Among the thousands of letters which have fallen into our hands written to men at the front by their people at home, the feeling of rebellion against the war moreover, has grown and continues to grow constantly more bitter. The longing for peace gets more and more acute. Of late, especially, the outcry on the subject of the dragging into the fighting ranks of men physically unfit increases in vehemence. In the latest batch of correspondence one writer speaks of a man being taken "whose arm, you know, is totally stiff." Another cites men of 40 and 47 years of age. Another says despairingly that "everything with legs" is being taken to be a soldier.

Again I say that we must not build too much upon these things. But sometimes also it seems to us out here that you at home are too much distractred with incidental things and attach too little importance to the change which has been wrought in the spirit of the German Army and of the German people in the five and a-half months since the battle of the Somme began. Nothing that happens in the war can be more important than that. —Times.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bangkok M. Jan. 22. Kobayashi
2nd Jan.—Singapore 13th Jan. Gen.
—N. Y. K.
Wimman, Br. ss. McKay 2nd Jan.
San Francisco, Bulk 1st, S. O. Co.
Canada M. Jan. 22. Kuroki, Hid
Jan.—Tacoma, Gen.—O. K.
Somali, Br. ss. 4192. Findlay, 2nd
Jan.—Shanghai, 10th Jan. Gen.
T. & O. S. N. Co.
China Amer. 22. 1166. Dulles, 10th
Jan.—San Francisco, Gen.—O. K.
S. S. O. G.

